



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CHINA.

*Report from Hongkong.*HONGKONG, CHINA, *February 4, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of inspection work at this station for the week ended February 2, 1901: Five hundred and seventy-two persons were bathed during the week, and 736 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. All shipping orders containing food products were viséed, indorsing on the order the origin of goods when possible, and rejecting prohibited articles when the origin was unknown. A visit was made during the week to a number of Chinese firms that ship Chinese medicines, for the purpose of ascertaining the character of these goods and the method of preparation; and, although they are mostly herbs, they are thoroughly cleaned and dried, and in little if any danger of conveying infection. There were no communicable diseases reported during the week.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, week ended February 2, 1901.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.		Re-jected.
				Cabin.	Steer-age.	
Jan. 28	Br. str. Loong Sang (a).....	Manila.....	70	10	4	0
Jan. 29	Br. str. Esmeralda (b).....	Manila, via Amoy.....	56	2	198	1
Do.....	Am. str. Kamkal (b).....	Manila.....	9	0	0	0
Do.....	Br. str. Coptic (a).....	San Francisco.....	130	19	101	0
Do.....	Br. str. Adato (b).....	Portland, Oreg.....	39	0	0	0
Jan. 30	Ger. str. Nereus (c).....	do.....	25	0	0	0
Jan. 31	Br. str. Diamante.....	Manila.....	69	61	24	0
Feb. 1	Am. str. Olympia.....	Tacoma.....	67	1	15	0
Do.....	Br. str. Valute.....	Manila.....	48	0	0	0
Feb. 2	Br. str. Monmouthshire.....	Portland, Oreg.....	55	2	0	0

a Asiatic crew and steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected by steam.

b Asiatic crew bathed and effects disinfected by steam.

c Rock ballast.

CUBA.

*Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.*CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *March 11, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the district under my command for the week ended March 9, 1901:

Seventeen deaths occurred in this city, the following report showing the causes of deaths—rachitis, 2; uræmia, 1; embolism, 1; pernicious fever, 1; anæmia, cerebral, 1; cirrhosis of the liver, 1; insufficiency, aortic, 1; insufficiency, mitral, 1; anæmia, 1; hæmoptysis, 1; yellow fever, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; tuberculosis, 1; bronco-pneumonia, 1; cachexia, 1; paludic fever, 1. Eight of these deaths occurred in the civil hospital. Death rate, 22.16.

The case of yellow fever mentioned in my last report died at the lazaretto the same day. This case is interesting from the fact that there is